

Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1897.

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

PURNELL IS APPOINTED

The Eastern Judgeship Question Settled at Last.

TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT GOT MIXED

TWO ESTIMABLE GENTLEMEN SET RIGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

"Offensive Partisanship" as It is Understood in Regard to Aycock and Simmons—Carroll Seems to Have a Sure Thing.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 25.—Mr. Purnell's appointment as Judge of the eastern district reached the Senate at noon today on schedule time. Everybody, including the patient but anxious appointee, is glad the agony is over. For several days there has been hardly the shadow of a doubt about the appointment, but the delay and slips incident to appointments are vexatious and wearing. Throughout the ordeal, conscious of the attempt to discredit his professional standing, he has borne himself like a true man. He has invited the closest scrutiny of his record as a lawyer, a Republican and a citizen, and though annoyed at attempts to disparage him, he has expressed no resentment. The nomination may not be acted upon for several days, dependent, of course, upon whether the Senate carries out the present adjournment agreement with the house.

The Washington end of The Tribune got mixed in Saturday's special referring to Mr. Whedbee and Col. Oscar Spears. Whedbee is not an applicant for Allianceman Sanderlin's place, but he would like to succeed Gen. W. P. Roberts, who is anxious to return home, as consul at Victoria. Col. Spears submits the following correction of The Tribune's statement in reference to himself: "I am not expecting nor will I ask for the resignation of District Attorney Aycock. Mr. Aycock is a gentleman, a personal friend and an efficient officer. I am not over anxious about my appointment to succeed Mr. Aycock."

The Tribune's representative got its information second-hand, and cheerfully makes the above correction in Mr. Spears' own words.

When asked if this statement meant a withdrawal from the contest for District Attorney, Mr. Spears said: "By no means." He also disclaimed knowledge of any effort to displace Aycock on account of "offensive partisanship" during the late presidential campaign. From other sources The Tribune is informed that the appointment of E. J. Best, of Goldsboro, Assistant District Attorney, would operate in favor of Aycock's retention. But if disregarding his official duties and stamping the State against the State and national Republican ticket is not "offensive partisanship" in Aycock, Collector Simmons in doing the same thing was only performing a "high patriotic duty." In this connection, a prominent eastern Republican present, observed: "I don't know what will be Simmons' and Aycock's fate, but it is certain United States Marshal Carroll will not disturbed. He has not only made a most excellent official, but he scorns to wear the collar of the machine democracy." So, if there is anything in these intimations, the internal revenue service of the eastern district will remain unchanged for nearly two years. Hence the entirely premature efforts of the respective applicants for appointment in that service under the present administration.

Another record-breaker today in the appointment of Republican postmasters. Total number 112. The appointment of W. N. Harshaw at Lenoir has been held up under charges. Representative Linney has the assurance that the charges are unimportant and the appointment will not be further delayed on that account.

Arrivals: H. A. Gudger, who went to New York today as Senator Pritchard's guest; Capt. I. T. Parnell, Rockingham; P. A. Cummings and T. S. Rollins, Asheville; W. C. Sprinkle, Madison county.

J. B. H.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Purnell's Name Sent in With Several Others.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Justice—Thomas R. Purnell, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern district of North Carolina; Edward G. Bradford, of Delaware, to be United States District Judge for the District of Delaware.

Interior—Cassius M. Barnes, of Oklahoma, to be Governor of Oklahoma Territory; Frank G. Deckbach, of Washington, to be register of the land office at Olympia, Washington.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—John O. E. Scobey, of Washington, at Olympia, Washington; Porter Warner, of South Dakota, at Rapid City, S. D.

To be Agents for Indians—Asa C. Sharp, of Maryland, at the Ponca, Pawnee, etc., agency in Oklahoma Territory; Thomas Richards, of North Dakota, at the Fort Berthold agency in North Dakota; William H. Meyer, of Colorado, at the Southern Ute agency in Colorado.

Treasury—Elmer J. Miller, of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Columbus, Ohio; Henry Brady, of Colorado, to be meler at the mint of the United States at Denver.

To be assistant surgeons in the marine hospital service of the United States—Samuel B. Grubbs, of New York, and John McMullen, of Maryland.

IS JERRY THE LEADER?

HE ASSUMES TO LEAD THE MINORITY IN BLAND'S ABSENCE.

Senate and House Adjourn Until Thursday According to Program—Members Gone to New York.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—According to adjournment last week both the Senate and House had brief, formal sessions. Speaker Reed and a large number of members left on the 10:30 train for New York.

Among the handful of statesmen present in the House was Representative Stone.

In the few minutes of the session it was necessary for Speaker pro tem. Stone to suppress the accredited Democratic leader (in Bland's absence) Jerry Simpson. When motion to adjourn until next Thursday was submitted Jerry rose in search of some parliamentary enlightenment. First he wanted to know if the House could adjourn for more than one day in the absence of a quorum. "The House had already fixed the days to which it would adjourn," replied the chair.

"Can the House fix the day more than three days in advance?" inquired the Democratic statesman.

Speaker Stone answered that it had done so by unanimous consent. Jerry surrendered.

A message from the President calling attention to the work of the Mexican boundary commission was read. The House then adjourned until Thursday, the 29th.

Senate.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—In the absence of President pro tem. Frye, Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, presided by official designation. Dr. Milburn is an up-to-date chaplain and he is remembered in his prayer today the great popular demonstration in New York tomorrow in memory of a great national hero. He prayed devoutly that the glow of patriotism, incident to the occasion, freshly enkindled, may strengthen our nation, our Government and the union of the States.

The Indian bill was reported back from the House when an effort was made to send it to the conference, but Mr. Gorman objected saying that it was understood that no business whatever was to be transacted. At 12:05 p.m. on motion of Mr. Morris, the Senate adjourned to Thursday.

Very Little Hope for Gen. Mosby.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Information has been received here tonight that General Mosby, the famous Virginia cavalryman, is dying from the shock caused by the runaway accident he had at Charlottesville last week. Dr. Lincoln of this city, the attending physician, wires here hastily that there is little hope of recovery.

Tar-Heels Suffer Defeat.

Special to The Tribune.

Chapel Hill, N. C., April 26.—The University of Virginia defeated the University of North Carolina on the diamond at Charlottesville, Va., today.

Score: R.H.E. 3 0 0 3 1 1 2 0 *—10 13 3 U. Va. 3 0 0 3 1 1 2 0 *—10 13 3 N. C. 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 — 4 3 8

Batteries: Virginia—Collier and McNamee; North Carolina—Mangum and Wilkins; and Bailey, Umpire, Heydler, and Grim.

National League Games.

At Baltimore—R.H.E. 6 1 Baltimore .. 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 — 3 6 1 Brooklyn... 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 4 8 1 Batteries: Hoffer and Clark, Payne and Grim.

At New York—R.H.E. New York ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 9 5 Washington... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 — 3 8 1 Batteries: Doheny and Warner, Mercer and McGuire.

At Louisville—R.H.E. L'ville .. 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 9 2 Pits'bg .. 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 8 3 Batteries: Frazer and Wilser, Taunhill and Sugden.

At Cincinnati—R.H.E. Cincinnati ... 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 *—6 9 3 Cleveland ... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 3 6 2 Batteries: Rhines and Peitz, Wilson and O'Connor.

At St. Louis—R.H.E. St. Louis..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 2 1 1 2 Chicago 2 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 — 9 17 2 Batteries: Kessinger, Hutchinson and Murphy; Callahan and Anson.

At Philadelphia—R.H.E. Phila 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 0 — 8 1 5 Boston 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 3 — 8 14 5 Batteries: Clements and Taylor, Ganzell and Lewis. Tie game; called on account of darkness.

DINGLEY TARIFF BILL

May Not be Reported as Early as Expected.

DEMOCRATS INTERPOSE OBJECTIONS

CLEVELAND AGAIN IN THE EYE OF THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Dingley's Views on Protection and the Needs of the Government—Fallacy of the Wilson Idea Exposed.

Washington, April 26.—It was the expectation of the Republican members of the Finance Committee that the Democratic members of the committee would consent to allow them to report the bill to the Senate without formal committee consideration. Some of the promises and assurances to that effect were given by Democratic Senators, but for some unknown reason this arrangement has been reconsidered. The one object of the Republicans was to avoid unnecessary delay in presenting the bill to the Senate. The bill is practically completed, and will be presented to the Senate Thursday unless Democratic delay prevents. Consideration by the full committee, if delay is the Democratic purpose, may consume several days. Until the bill is reported, all talk about its provisions and principles is worthless speculation. It is to be noted, however, with all the Democrats are boasting and praying that the bill will fail to bring about business prosperity and provide the government with the necessary revenue. Democrats will avail of every opportunity to prevent its speedy enactment into law.

Professing to hate Grover Cleveland and never missing an opportunity to grossly abuse him because it is pleasing to their Populist allies, the Democratic leaders here are hysterical over Cleveland's denunciation of the Dingley bill at the Reform club dinner in New York Saturday night. They are cursing Cleveland, branding him as a traitor and all that today, and in the same breath praising him for saying what they lack the courage to say themselves. Not long hence these calamity silver howlers will be defying Cleveland again as the great Democratic leader and candidate for the presidency. In this connection Chairman Dingley notices some of the reform club declaimers against the Dingley bill. Sufficient revenue, he says, is the object of the bill, the imperative demand of the present conditions. "Nothing could be clearer than that the pledge of the party made it its first duty to provide sufficient revenue to carry on the government with out borrowing in time of peace, and in the adjustment of duties on imports to that end, to encourage industries of the United States struck by unfair competition. If the Republican party should fail at the beginning of its lease of power to do these things, it could be justly held to have proved faithless to its pledges."

Mr. Cleveland's criticism, he says, is unworthy of a man of his prestige. The criticism of Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, is a cheeky assumption. The Wilson idea that protection is simply favoritism to some industries and discrimination against others is in fact a just indictment of the act of 1894 which bears his name, which protects certain industries by giving them duties equivalent to the difference of the cost of production here and abroad, while it places on the free list certain other industries requiring equal protection.

"The object of protection," says Mr.

Dingley, "is not to extend favor to any industry, as such, but to place products of the country on the basis of American rather than European wages. Mr. Wilson's claim

that the tariff of 1894 has increased our export trade by placing so-called raw materials on the free list has not the slightest basis of fact to rest on."

It is a most astonishing fact, Mr. Dingley observes with some emphasis, that not a single speaker at this so-called reform meeting took any notice of the fact that for four years the revenue of this government has been insufficient to meet expenditures to the extent of over \$200,000,000, or \$50,000,000 annually, and that one of the speakers ignored the fact that we have been borrowing this amount of money to pay current expenses, and that there is a vital necessity that an end should be put to this deficiency, and such a revision of the tariff made as to provide adequate revenue to carry on the government. The simple facts of the situation are these: We must increase our revenue to meet the expenses of the government, which have been no more in the past two years than in 1891 and 1892, when we had sufficient revenue.

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that the tariff of 1894 has increased our export trade by placing so-called raw materials on the free list has not the slightest basis of fact to rest on."

"Immediately after the battle the Greeks evacuated their position at Krissia, leaving Tyrnavo at our mercy. They also abandoned their entrencheds. Behind them were masses of troops moving forward mechanically. Behind these was a trail of prostrate figures.

"Slowly our skirmishers neared the little hill on which the house was, moving all the time with machine-like precision. Now the soldiers around the house showed great perturbation. They swayed to and fro and we had taken the centre of the Greek position. There was no waiting for a bayonet attack. There was no work with cold steel. The ambulances drove forward to collect our wounded. Edhem Pasha pushed on behind the victorious troops. Our losses were remarkably small—10 killed and 30 wounded."

War News by the Way of London.

London, April 26.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail has a dispatch from near Sea Isle City, N. J. Every precaution was resorted to in the case of the expedition to avoid discovery, because of the fact that an eventful

warrior would follow the party or that the Pinkertons would locate it, as was done in the last case of the Bermuda.

The supply of arms and ammunition left New York Saturday on lighters, and was placed on board of a tug between Barnegat and Long Branch. The tug came steadily down the coast and was soon joined by another boat. Off Atlantic City some Cubans and Americans were picked up. Still further along a steam launch put out from Sea Isle City with another detachment, and later on got another squad from Avalon, a pretty little place where some prominent Philadelphia politicians have their summer residences. Getting out to sea, all hands, with the armaments of war, were transferred to a black painted steamer, believed to be the Bermuda, which quickly started South. Of those with the expedition there were none of the recognized Cuban leaders, because nearly all of them are already out of the country. There were, however, some militia men from this city and from Camden. The munitions consisted of a Hotchkiss gun, nearly five thousand rifles, 120,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 machetes, a lot of medicines and what is known as an experimental flying machine, to be adapted, if possible, to the use of dynamite.

So secretly were the movements of

the expedition conducted that the point and time of departure were concealed from some of those who have heretofore known of all the details of these expeditions. It is even said that John D. Hart was not informed of what course would be pursued, and that Col. Nunez was also kept in ignorance of the plans adopted. This extraordinary policy is said to be due to the position of these men in the court. The one has a sentence hanging over him; the other is under indictment, though neither is likely to go to prison.

BALLOT FOR FORM'S SAKE.

Kentucky Contest Unsettled and the Result in Doubt.

Frankfort, Ky., April 26.—Only a formal ballot was taken for Senator today, as the pairs which the Republicans gave Saturday, and which prevented Nominee Deboe's election, will last until Wednesday. Senator Bennett announced that an agreement had been reached by which only one vote should be cast for each candidate. This was done and the joint session was over. The Republicans claimed that they were sure to elect Wednesday, that Representative Lieberth, who is fighting Deboe, and one other holds off, that Deboe was elected in Thessaly. The dispatch adds that a railway engine with a telegraph clerk on board has been sent to Larissa, the object being to learn the condition of affairs there. The correspondent declares there is an air of mystery in the whole matter, and that it is insisted that Larissa has not yet been occupied by the Turks. It is reported that the advance of the Greeks upon Larissa has been arrested and that Col. Manos, commander of the forces operating in Epirus, has returned to Arta.

Hopes to Stop Turkish Advance.

Athens, April 26.—The Athens corre-

spondent of the Daily Mail says, in a

dispatch sent from that city this even-

ing, that Col. Smolensk has been ap-

pointed chief of staff in Thessaly. The

dispatch adds that a railway engine

with a telegraph clerk on board has

been sent to Larissa to stop the ad-

vance of the Turks. The Crown Prince

hoped to assemble 30,000 men at Pharsala and there make another attempt to stop the Turkish advance.

Austria Charged With It.

Rome, April 26.—Many Italian news-

papers have declared that Austria fo-

rmented the mutiny of the Albanian

troops whose threats of attack on

Janina, the capital, have caused the

greatest anxiety among the Christian

residents of that city, with a view to

PLEASER DEPOSITORS

**Decision of Bank Case at
Wilmington is
Gratifying.**

WILL LIGHT STREETS BY ELECTRICITY

**THE CITY BY THE SEA WILL PAY
\$6,372 FOR THIS PLEASURE.**

**It is Nothing if Not Progressive, and
Wants to Own Its Own Water and
Sewerage Systems and Other Im-
provements.**

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., April 26.—Superior Court adjourned sine die Saturday last. In the "bank case" of Smith et al. vs. Junius Davis, receiver, the court adjudged "that the assets of the branch bank at Wadesboro, now in the hands of James A. Leak, receiver, be applied to the payment of the debts contracted at and due the said branch bank at Wadesboro, as distinguished from the debts contracted at and due by the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington." The decree then lays down directions for the disposal of any surplus, the payment of the costs, etc. The decree will please the unfortunate depositors of the defunct institution.

Representative John T. Howe specifically denies that he is a Russell Republican or of the "Russell persuasion," as stated by your correspondent in a former issue of the Tribune. I infer from the representative's remarks that he wants no more Russell in "his."

The Oakland Bicycle Club, of New Bern, and the Carolina Cycle Club, of this city, are trying to arrange for an 18-mile competitive relay race to be held here May 14th.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was called for 8 o'clock Saturday night last.

Owing to the usual difficulty of getting a quorum, it was long after 9 o'clock before that scarce article was at last secured. The board soon got down to the principal business of the session, which was the awarding of the contract for lighting the city. But two bids were received, one from the Street Railway Company and the other from the Gas Light Company. The contract was awarded to the Street Railway Company which bid was \$6,372, exclusive of 50 cents each for incandescent lamps.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Keith and it was subsequently adopted. It favored the city's owning its own water and sewerage systems, as well as the electric light plant.

Resolution also called for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter. Nothing serious can be expected from the resolution for some time, however, as according to the resolution, the city must be bonded for \$125,000 to acquire these plants. It is customary to consult the Legislature on such matters, and that body is not likely to convene before January, 1899. It is extremely doubtful if a majority of our citizens would relish the idea of adding \$125,000 to the city's already overburdened debt. Clearly Alderman Benjamin Franklin Keith has made a misce with his resolution, for in perhaps two weeks' time himself, colleagues and Mayor Wright may find themselves "outside the breast-works," it is more than probable such will be their fate before the next Legislature decides to allow this city to bond itself. Hence the resolution can do no harm, just yet. It serves to show that undiscerning haste was used in practically abolishing the office of City Attorney.

Two bills for legal advice, etc., to the Board of Aldermen have been paid out of the city treasury to two local firms of attorneys. These bills, which amounted to \$300, were approved by Chairman Chadbourn, of the Board of Audit and Finance, and by Mayor S. P. Wright. The city records show that the employment of these attorneys was not authorized by the Board of Aldermen, as required. The evening paper will to-day publish these facts and will ask a few questions, especially pertaining to the case. The matter is causing much comment, and some have denounced it as "downright robbery." The affair may create the scandal hinted at in Sunday's Tribune.

Jesse Roberts, a young white man who left here last Tuesday to fish up the river, was found drowned near the mouth of Black river yesterday. It is thought he fell in the river while intoxicated.

John Williams and S. Cumbers, two white men, quarreled last night. Williams cut Cumbers on the shoulder and arm with a razor. Six stitches were required to sew the edges of the wound together. No arrests have been made.

The Growth of Elkin.

Special to The Tribune.

Elkin, N. C., April 26.—As it may be of some interest to the readers of The Tribune I will give a short sketch of the origin of the name of this enterprising little town. It is said that about one hundred years ago a man by the name of Sholes killed an elk in the creek just below where the cotton mill dam is now, and since that time the place has went by the name of Elkin. This is why our hotel is called Elk Inn. Somewhere in the thirties, a man named Givin bought a large body of land in this valley and settled near here and the land has been handed down through generation. The cotton mill was built in 1848, and this, one store and a few little houses for the hands, was all that was here for several years. Well, I believe, too, there was an old corn mill. In 1890 the railroad was completed to this place. We have now the cotton mill that is running both night and day, the best and largest woolen mill in the South, roller mill, shoe factory, and tannery, with large force of hands, one furniture factory, planing mill, pin and brads factory, liver, stable, and about fifteen stores, telephone exchange, one first-class hotel, barber shop, beef market, and in fact everything that the people could expect in a town of this size. The population of Elkin in 1890 was about 100, now it is about 700, and we think this is one of the healthiest places in Western North Carolina, and also very moral. There are no bars and no whiskey is sold here. We have one Methodist church, just finished last year, of brick, two Presbyterians, one for white and one for colored, and a splendid Baptist church. There are very few Sundays in the year that we don't have preaching at some of these churches. We also have Sunday school at all these every Sabbath.

BILL.

CONTESTS FOR MEDALS.

Wake Forest and Trinity Play Here Tomorrow—Rev. Dr. Plummer Preaches.

Wake Forest, N. C., April 26.—On Friday evening, the 22d, a contest by the junior class of the Phi Society for an orator's medal was held. Seven members of the class spoke. The medal was awarded to A. C. Cree.

On Saturday evening, the 23d, a similar contest to the above was held in which five members of the senior class of the Phi Society engaged. This medal was given to Mr. A. B. Canady.

On Wednesday afternoon our base ball team will meet Trinity on the park in Raleigh. The team will leave here at 2 o'clock p.m., reach Raleigh at 3:30 and go directly to the grounds. A good game is expected.

The pulpit of Dr. Gwaltney was filled Sunday morning and evening last by Dr. Plummer, pastor of the Baptist church of Altoona, Pa. Both of Dr. Plummer's sermons were of the highest order of excellence. The sermon at night on "Christ's Intellectual Greatness," has been especially praised. It is thought by many that as noble and at the same time as beautiful a sermon was never heard in this pulpit. Dr. Plummer is thinking of having his boy educated somewhere in the South, and is here inspecting Wake Forest's varied advantages. He expresses himself well pleased.

On Sunday evening, after the regular church exercises by the request of the Women's Missionary Society, some touching appeals from India famine sufferers were read to the congregation, and a collection asked for. The collection was taken and \$20 was received. No announcement that the collection would be taken had been made, and the contributions came from the people spontaneously. They were touched and their hearts responded feelingly to the heart-rending stories of the starving millions of that famine-stricken country. No more useful body of women in the cause of suffering humanity exists than the Women's Missionary Society of this town. They are all the time inaugurating some movement to make the world better.

SUICIDE WRITES WHILE DYING.

His Reflections and Sensations Before He Added Drowning to Poisoning.

The following story of a remarkable case of suicide that occurred last week is copied from a New York paper:

John Fawcett, who took a dose of laudanum on Thursday, and then drowned himself in a pond at Oakland place and Clinton avenue, kept a record from the moment he took the poison until he jumped into the pond. In it he described his sensations after taking the laudanum up to the time he drowned himself. This is the first entry in the record, which is dated April 22, 11 A. M.:

"I have just swallowed an ounce of laudanum, and as soon as I feel its effects coming over me I shall step into the water. Good-bye. Workingmen, whatever else you do, stick together. There is no hope for you only in unity. Trade unionism is the right idea, and will ultimately bring about Mr. Bellamy's dream."

"I am writing this very deliberately, with an ounce of laudanum in my stomach, and hope my fellow workmen will think of what I am saying. It is fifteen minutes since I took the laudanum, and I now begin to feel a little drowsy. I hope all will go on well with me until I have shuffled off this mortal coil, for I am really tired of life, and all after a life of strict temperance. As to the hereafter, I never could see anything in it but a gigantic fraud produced by a lot of men who go to college to learn the arts, and then come out to go about scolding terrors before the eyes of the people to make them believe it is entirely to their interest to keep this army of loafers in good keep."

At this point the writer's hand began to get unsteady and the writing is almost illegible.

"I feel now," the record goes on, "like going to sleep, so I will lay me down in the pond and hope if I wake again it will be to a state of which no mortal has ever returned to tell about. My last thought is for my dearly loved wife who has been a great comfort to me."

"It is now more than half an hour since I took the laudanum. I feel no pain, only a feeling of drowsiness which I hope will soon overpower me. When I shall get into the water and lay me down to make a finish of the job I have begun."

"It is an hour now since I took the laudanum, and now I will retire to my watery bed. I have not the slightest pain, and I have no remorse now that I have had an hour or more to think of what I have done. I have no one to blame; no one has driven me to this. I should have liked it better if the laudanum had operated quicker. I am anxious to go, but must wait my turn. I have still no pain, just simply getting more drowsy, which is exactly what a very quiet place. I have not been disturbed by any one, and I hope I shall get through it as well as I have done up to now."

"12:30—I feel quite rested by my end. I leave behind no act I am ashamed of. No doubt right is the only way to live, but some of us get so badly treated for it that it sometimes seems that, to get along, you must be a rough, and never mind whom you hurt if you escape yourself; but right will prevail ultimately."

Then follows these words, which are almost illegible and were probably written just before Fawcett jumped into the pond: "Died (24) hours after taking one ounce of laudanum, Thursday."

Moody's Story of Alexander the Great.

"There is a story told of Alexander the Great and his trust in his attendant physician," relates Evangelist Dwight D. Moody in the May Ladies' Home Journal, writing on "Faith to His Bible." "The doctor's distinction sought to bring about his ruin by arousing suspicion against him, and sent an anonymous letter to the King accusing the doctor of treason. In the letter the writer warned the King that on the following morning the doctor would mix some deadly poison with medicine which he would bring him. Alexander knew his friend too well to believe the accusation. When the doctor came the next morning the King, taking the goblet containing the medicine in his hand, gave the doctor the warning letter, and then, without waiting for him to read it, he drank the prescribed medicine. He died at once, for faith had saved his implicit confidence in his friend, and displayed a love that was beyond suspicion, that could not and would not be shaken, no matter what the tests to which it might be subjected. And such is the faith that God would inspire in those suspicious doubts and fears; a faith that would trust Him implicitly however dark may be the shadows that fall across the path where He would lead us."

RELIGION AND POLITICS

THE HORNET'S NEST ENJOYING PLENTY OF BOTH.

Major Weddington Still Refuses to Make a Statement of the City's Finances.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., April 26.—The State Convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor, which has just closed here has been a very pleasant one to the participants as but few of the delegates were seen on the street during its continuance, showing a wonderful attraction within the place of assembly. The general secretary reports nine-youth societies in North Carolina, and a wonderfully eventful journalistic statement that the organ of the society is only \$100 in debt. The number of individual members is not given. Yesterday the various city churches were turned over to the visitors, and services appropriate to the occasion were conducted.

Next month the incoming of another band of Christian representatives—the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church—will give Charlotte a religious impetus, which it is hoped will last through the torrid season, and prevent the summer anemia about the heat.

June is to give the city an opportunity as to whether or not the liquor traffic can be carried on in the Queen City for the next two years.

Whether it is because the "97 wheel" is faster, or because there exists a spirit of bravado, makes very little difference. The fact remains that wheels are being to-day propelled through this city at a speed which precludes pedestrians from occupying cross-walks with even a fair chance of safety.

first woman Major Gammer met was when his feet were all cut and bleeding, owing to marching without shoes, so that he was in extreme pain. Ellas, a poor slave of Ras Workle, seeing his sufferings, took the white linen she wore from her head, divided it into two pieces, and bandaged his feet. This was an act of real self-sacrifice, as such a piece of linen in Schoo and Goggiam is a precious treasure. It was even more wonderful that a slave should make such a sacrifice for a stranger, and be a captive. After ten months the day at last came for Major Gammer to leave for Italy. He rose early and went to take leave of his true friends. Kongeitu was ill. She showed herself, and really was glad at his liberation; but when the moment of parting came she could not conceal her bitter grief.

The Scorer Abroad.

Rochester Democrat.

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THE NEW AGREEMENT

Southeastern Freight Association Effective May First.

IT IS STRICTLY WITHIN THE LAW

MR. SAM PARROTT IS TO BE CHAIRMAN.

No More Division of Territory—The Passenger Association Changes Its Name and Contract to Conform to the Supreme Court's Decision.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Southeastern Freight Association is the name of the new traffic organization for this part of the south.

An agreement was reached yesterday afternoon and on April 29 the representatives of the lines will meet in Washington for the purpose of electing officers and organizing permanently.

It is generally understood that Mr. Sam Parrott will be elected chairman. There are several candidates, but Mr. Parrott has the position practically won.

The new agreement is very short and simple. It keeps strictly within all laws which have yet been made or construed, and there is a margin for additional laws to be enacted and still not touch it. In effect, the agreement simply provides for a rate-making and publishing bureau. No line agrees to maintain any rate, and while the chairman is required to try to prevent cut rates, he will have no authority to interfere in any way if a road chooses to act. Every member is left free to act for itself independently of all others.

There is no division of territory, no physical pool or anything of the kind, apparently all the chairman is to do is to supervise the adjusting of rates and their distribution.

There will be an executive board and conference committee. This latter committee takes the place of the old one committee.

It is believed that practically everyone in the South will join this new organization, and binds nobody to anything, and the expense will probably be much less than the cost of running the old Southern States Freight Association, which cost from \$100,000 to \$120,000 a year.

The expense of that organization frightened off many of the small lines. Some of these may not join the new association at first, but practically all of them will in finally. The salary of the chairman will be fixed at the Washington meeting, but it is reported that the figure will be about \$600, as against \$15,000, which has been paid to the commissioner of the old traffic association.

The Southern States Freight Association was legally dead under the law, but action was taken yesterday defining the agreement in such a way that it comes without the law, and the organization will be kept up until May 1, when the new association will take its place. The headquarters will continue in Atlanta. A large rate force will be necessary, but the idea kept in mind all the time was to reduce expenses as much as possible.

The roads cheerfully gave out the text of the new agreement. It may be changed slightly at the Washington meeting, but the contract given below is substantially the one under which the roads will act:

"For the purpose of interchanging authentic information in regard to the tariffs of the respective parties, members of this association; for consultation and mutual advice in regard to the reasonableness of tariffs, and the publicity of the same, to aid in fulfilling the purposes of the laws of the states, and of the United States affecting commerce, and especially for the purpose of preventing illegal and unjust discriminations between persons and localities, or kinds of traffic, and such other lines as may become parties hereto, hereby agree to form an association to be called the Southeastern Freight Association.

"Article I.—Section 1. The Territory of this association shall be the same as Richmond agreement.

"Sec. 2. The traffic subject to this association shall be all business for which two or more parties hereto control having origin or destination within this territory.

"Sec. 3. It is understood that the following traffic is not covered by this association:

"Article II.—Section 1. The association shall be governed by an executive board, which shall have no power to bind the members of the association to observe any regulations in restraint of trade.

"Article III.—Section 1. The presidents, vice-presidents or general managers of the companies members of the association shall constitute the executive board, but may designate an other officer, fully empowered to represent them thereon.

"Sec. 2. The executive board shall elect its chairman and the chairman of this association, and shall fix his term of service and shall fix the salaries of the chairman and officers. All other expenses of the association shall be subject to its review and approval.

"Sec. 3. The executive board or the conference committee shall meet upon the written request of three or more members thereof, or upon call of the chairman.

"Sec. 4. Two-thirds of the members of the executive board shall constitute a quorum.

"Sec. 5. It shall require the unanimous action of those present to adopt any proposition coming before the executive board.

"Article IV.—Section 1. A conference committee shall be constituted, consisting of a duly accredited traffic officer of each company. Each company party hereto, reserving always the right to take independent action on any subject, agrees that any change in rates, rules or regulations affecting the traffic within the territory of this association, proposed to be made by any company, shall be submitted to said conference committee by the company proposing to make such change, for consideration and exchange of views at least three days before the same shall take effect.

"Article V.—Section 1. It shall be the duty of the chairman to discourage a reduction in rates by rebating, draw back or by payment of commissions or by underbidding weights, or by any illegal device whatsoever, and upon complaint that such practices are be-

ing resorted to shall make an investigation thereof, reporting the result to the executive board. The chairman and his representatives shall be given access to all records of the companies that pertain to the traffic subject to this association.

"Article VI.—Section 1. The association expenses shall be apportioned fairly between the companies by the executive board, and upon such basis the chairman shall have authority to make draft upon such companies monthly, in advance, to meet the expenses of the association.

"Article VII.—Section 1. Any party retiring from this association before the expiration of the time herein fixed, except by unanimous consent, shall not be released from its obligations to contribute its prorata share toward the expenses of maintaining the association during the time agreed upon.

"Article VIII.—Section 1. It shall be the duty of the chairman to preside at all meetings of the conference committee, keep the records of the association, including the records of the executive board, to receive from members of the association copies of any joint tariff or rate established by said members covering traffic within the territory of the association, either wholly or in part, and to compile, print and distribute such tariffs in conformity with the interstate commerce act and other laws; and to receive, formulate and distribute statistical information as to the freight traffic of all lines. To this end members will furnish such reports of freight traffic within the territory of the association as may be required by the chairman.

"Article IX.—Section 1. Any party retiring from this association before the expiration of the time herein fixed, except by unanimous consent, shall not be released from its obligations to contribute its prorata share toward the expenses of maintaining the association during the time agreed upon.

"Article X.—Section 1. The rules governing the filing of freight tariffs with the interstate commerce commission shall apply as to filing all tariffs with the chairman, and the parties hereto shall file with the chairman all tariffs they may issue.

"Article XI.—Section 1. The agreement shall become effective May 1, 1897, and continue in force until May 1, 1898."

The preamble printed above is not at all like the preamble of the old association. The new one sets out the principles of the new organization to the interchange of authentic information in regard to the tariffs of the members, for consultation and mutual advice in regard to the reasonableness of tariffs, and the publicity of the same, and to aid in the fulfilling of the purpose of the laws of the states and of the United States affecting commerce, and especially for the purpose of preventing illegal and unjust discriminations between persons and localities, or kinds of traffic.

"Article XII.—Section 1. No change shall be made in these articles of association, except by consent of each member of the executive board.

"Article XIII.—Section 1. This agreement shall become effective May 1, 1897, and continue in force until May 1, 1898."

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Champion Harvesting Mowing Machines

Are the strongest and require less repairing than any others now on the market.

Work easy and satisfactory. They are endorsed by some of the most practical farmers in the State. See

ALLEN & CRAM MACHINE COMPANY.

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And examine the machines before you buy. They will take pleasure in explaining their merits.

Also, manufacturers and importers of portable and stationary engines and boilers, saw mills, cotton gins, presses, &c.

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Capital Paid In, \$225,000.
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Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 515, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equitably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

We guarantee that one glass of Harris Lithia Carbonated Water Will relieve any case of indigestion in one minute's time, or money refunded; or if taken after each meal will cure any case of indigestion.

Read what the noted Dr. Davega, of Chester, S.C., has to say for it:

"Mr. J. T. HARRIS—Dear Sir: For the past eight months I have been using Harris' Lithia Water with most excellent results, where I have been able to get my patients to drink a sufficient quantity daily. The Carbonated has no equal in gastric disturbances. In old chronic dyspepsies if you will wash the stomach with salt and water, and half an hour later have your patient drink the Carbonated Lithia, you will make many friends and improve many stomachs. It is an excellent table water. It is an excellent laxative, and is a sure cure for flatulent dyspepsia.

S. M. DAVEGA, M. D."

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J. R. FERRALL & COMPANY
Grocers and Wholesale Agents for Harthorn Saratoga Water.
Trade Supplied.

WORTH YOUR NOTICE!

I have on hand a very large stock of Canned Goods of the

very best brand, that I am anxious to dispose of at

Very Low Prices,

such as Tomatoes, Corn, Early June Peas, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Cherries. Also have a large lot of nice Virginia and North Carolina Country Meats, which I can offer you cheap. Have endless varieties of Teas and Coffees, Harvey's Pure Leaf Lard, and Tarbell Cheese.

Goods promptly delivered. Phone 52.

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\$1.00. Ink Sets. \$1.00.

2 Liberty Bell Automatic Ink Stands.

1 Quart Williams' Writing Fluid or Copying Ink.

1 Half Pint Williams' Crimson Fluid.

1 Half Pint Williams' Mucilage.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Sets are worth \$3.00. Only a limited quantity will be sold. Order promptly if you wish any.

These Sets are put up in a neat wooden box for shipment.

Raleigh Stationery Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

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TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1897.

Do the calamity howlers lay it to tarnation "agitation" because cotton is advancing in price?

All Christendom hopes that Greece will make it hot enough for Turkey to fry the grease out of its old body.

Can't some one put the bolting Republicans in the Kentucky Legislature in line and thereby settle the Senatorial squabble? Will Deboe have a fight with Hunter?

A western North Carolina applicant for office was accosted by a friend on his return home with the query, "Did you get an appointment?" "No," he replied; "I got a disappointment."

The Grant celebration in New York to-day, on account of the removal of his body to its permanent resting place, is on a scale commensurate with the greatness of the soldier and statesman.

The Nelson bankruptcy bill is meeting with much favor at the hands of the entire press of the country, irrespective of politics. While it is criticised as having some weak points, its lack of verbosity is generally commended.

Evidences in some parts of the State point to an extremely large wheat crop. If there is no misfortune in the crops, with the present prospects for a great demand, a settled tariff and increased prosperity, North Carolina will certainly be a favored State.

Delaware is the last State, so far as we are informed, that retained the whipping post; and now it has abolished it. Her people concluded that whipping imbruted those who wielded the lash, and tended in the long run to increase crime. Many States have refrained from punishing refractory convicts or prisoners by flogging, and still others have put away the rod from the schools.

Many visitors to Raleigh spoke of the growth of the city and the apparent building boom. There is no boom in the capital city, but the usual improvement and natural increase of the city. Its material interests are always being developed. Only a short while ago the Tribune contained a partial list of the new houses in course of construction in the city. Raleigh has many more citizens now than it had two years, or even one year ago, and the houses are put up to meet the ever increasing demand for homes. There is something of a dearth of "houses for rent" in Raleigh. A good house at not too high a rental will find a tenant very soon. It is quite noticeable the homes being built are of splendid construction, and are in every way desirable. Nothing so much shows the increase or growth of a city as a scarcity of vacant houses.

JUDGE PURNELL.

The Tribune hastens to extend its congratulations to Hon. Thomas R. Purnell, who has been nominated for the exalted and dignified office of Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina. The honor could not have been more worthily bestowed. Mr. Purnell is able, learned, upright and honorable. He is a Republican whom the party delights to honor; but as a judge he will not be a partisan; on the bench he will eschew politics. He will hold the scales of justice with an even hand, and in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of his office, he will know no man as Republican, as Democrat, or as Populist.

There were others whose names were mentioned in connection with the judgeship, any one of whom might have been appointed to the entire satisfaction of the public; but in selecting Mr. Purnell, the President has chosen wisely. No one among the many who were regarded as available possesses in a more eminent degree those qual-

ties of mind and heart that make up what is known as judicial temperament. The appointment will leave no wound to rankle in the breast of disappointed candidates, for all must realize that the nominations was in every way fitting and proper. Again the Tribune offers its congratulations, and expresses the hope that Judge Purnell will live long to wear the ermine.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Now that a state of public war is universally acknowledged to exist between Greece and Turkey, the question arises, says the New York Sun, whether there is any further pretext for the so-called concert of the six great powers. This leads in turn to the inquiry whether the ostensible purpose of the concert having notoriously failed, there at least, of the powers composing it will not presently awaken to the fact that they have all along been playing Russia's game; a game the aim of which is to maintain intact the Ottoman dominions on the secret understanding that the Sultan shall accept the position of vassal to the Czar and make him the virtual master of the Dardanelles.

The only pretence on which the Premiers of Great Britain, France, and Italy have justified to their respective Parliaments the joint blockade of Crete has been the alleged necessity of keeping the peace of Europe. In the exercise of the police function arrogated by them they have not only instituted a blockade, which in the eye of international law is invalid as against neutrals, but they have openly arrayed themselves on the side of the Turkish oppressor in Crete by turning the guns of their warships upon the Christians who are striving to throw off the Ottoman yoke. This odious act, and the equally shocking attempt to starve the Greek force under Col. Vassos, which went to the rescue of its Cretan brethren, have been excused upon the plea that such harsh measures were indispensable to avert a war in southeastern Europe. Well, the war has come. The professed object of the concert has not been accomplished. The self-appointed policemen have failed to uphold public order. Can the apologists of the concert invent a new reason for its continued existence, and for the prolonged detention of European warships in Cretan waters? Is the blockade of Crete regarded as still in force against Greece, now that the latter is engaged in open war with Turkey? Has not a Greek squadron at this moment as much right to land an expeditionary force in Crete as it would have to make a descent on any other part of the Sultan's territory? On what possible construction of the principles of international law could such a demonstration on the part of Greece be resisted by the six great powers unless, indeed, they are willing to renounce subterfuges and proclaim themselves unblushingly the allies of the Turk. Unless they are prepared to assume that invidious position, they will now commit a flagrant violation of the law of nations if they fire a gun to prevent the landing of reinforcements and supplies for the Greek troops in Crete. So much, at least, has been gained for civilization by the Athens Government. The Gordian knot, wherewith the hopes of the Christian victims of the Sultan have been strangled, has been cut once for all by the war between Greece and Turkey, and by the clash of arms upon the plains of Thessaly.

It is fortunate for the Turk and for his open or secret confederates that the British House of Commons and the French and Italian Chambers of Deputies do not happen just now to be in session. Were it otherwise, we may be certain that the Prime Ministers of those countries would be called upon to explain upon what theory of right or duty the warships of the powers are to be pressed upon the governments of the three European countries wherein Ministers are accountable to the Legislature, and where public opinion is an irresistible force. Those who are responsible for the adherence of their governments to the concert will be invited to say whether there is in their Foreign Offices any knowledge or any strong ground of suspicion that a secret compact exists between the Czar and the Sultan, framed upon the lines of the treaty concluded in 1834 at Unkar Skelessi. It is manifest that, if such a compact exists, the Sultan has sunk into the Czar's vassal, and it is

the Czar's territory that the British, French, and Italian war vessels have been defending in Crete. The whole attitude of Russia toward the Armenian and Cretan questions, as shaped by Prince Lobenoff and maintained by his successor, renders it extremely probable that the Unkar Skelessi agreement has been secretly revived. Assuming such a revival to be a fact, we must recognize that England and France, though they may not peremptorily demand, as they did in 1834, that the agreement be rescinded, would at all events leave the Czar to bear the whole burden of it, and would decline any longer to perform police duties in his interest. It is also certain that Austria-Hungary, whose foreign policy is moulded by the Magyars, would protest with vehemence against a treaty which would reduce the Sultan to vassalage and make the great Slave power dominant not only in the Dardanelles, but throughout the Balkan peninsula. There would then remain to Russia only one friend in Europe. We refer, of course, to the German Emperor, who has all along been acting as if he knew that by encouraging the Sultan he was winning the favor of the Czar.

It is clear that Armenians and Cretans have been sacrificed to a privy understanding between St. Petersburg and Constantinople. Is the small but gallant kingdom of Greece to be an additional victim? That is a question which will have to be answered when the Parliaments of western Europe reassemble.

THE LOCAL IS THE THING.

The national building association has had its day. While it lived and flourished it was a big thing. It was numerous and it spread over all the land. It was a taking thing while it lasted. It took lots of people's good money, promising large returns; but it could not deliver the goods. In fact, it promised too much. A special inducement it offered to its subscribers, or members, which was accompanied by his private secretary and a servant. Next was the car of the correspondents, a large number of whom made the trip. Next to the engine are the baggage and dining cars. On the train with the party were George M. Boyd, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania road, and A. Hostle, the New York man who arranged the trip for the New York committee. The President's speech tomorrow will be about ten minutes.

Arrival in New York.

New York, April 26.—President McKinley and party arrived in this city this afternoon. Large crowds greeted the distinguished guests of the city. At the depots and along the route to their various stopping places were gathered thousands of people who gave the chief magistrate of the nation an enthusiastic reception. The presidential train arrived in the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City at 3:20 o'clock. Twenty-five members of the municipal reception committee, headed by Chauncy M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter and Almon McKinley, were on hand to escort the party across the river and to their stopping places. Mr. Depew and Almon McKinley greeted the President, and shook hands with him. As the party advanced along the platform, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, appeared from the train and also shook hands with the President, Sir Julian and the other foreign diplomats followed the President as he was escorted to the ferryboat by the members of the reception committee and thirty Jersey City policemen under Capt. Cox. Twelve more reserves from the First battalion also joined the escort, and after them came Secretary Sherman and the other members of the cabinet.

The ferryboat Pillsbury was lying in the slip ready to take the party to the Erie railroad ferry at Twenty-third street, this city. When the ferryboat reached the Twenty-third street slip, the presidential party were met by Trooper Morris, who escorted them to the Windsor hotel. On the way to the hotel a beggar ran out from the crowd on Twenty-third street and held his hand out to the President's carriage for alms. The President responded with a handful of coins, which he scattered on the street, and the crowd scrambled for them. Vice-President Hobart and party arrived on the Jersey Central from Washington at 4 o'clock. They were met by members of the reception committee and an escort of naval reserves. The party was taken to Twenty-third street. Twenty carriages were provided for the Vice-President's party and escort. Speaker Reed came with Major Hubbard.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and five children are at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Their home is at San Diego, Cal. They will be the guests of the city at the hotel. Jesse R. Grant and his family were already at the Fifth Avenue.

Along the down town streets today fakers were offering alleged "original chips" from the stone of Grant's tomb. They sold large numbers of the bits of granite, which were fastened to a card bearing the words: "In Memoriam," on top. Placing the stock of all the fakers who were on the street together, the gathered chips would make up enough granite to honor at least three of the nation's heroes with monuments. That fact, if it was generally thought of, did not seem to influence the buying, for the "original chips" were being handed out on lower Broadway as fast as it was possible for the vendors to make change.

Fifth avenue is a blaze of red, white and blue tonight, almost every residence having from one to a score of flags or banners flying to the breeze. The decorations in that section of the city nearest the monument are especially grand. Huge flags and Grant banners with "Let us have peace" upon them, and others bearing the general's picture are to be seen hanging from the bows of almost every residence. The city was visited tonight by a heavy wind storm accompanied by rain, but the weather reports indicate fair and balmy weather tomorrow. It is estimated that there will be 250,000 out of town visitors in the city to witness the pageant tomorrow night at 10 o'clock. President McKinley shook hands with about seventy members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at the Windsor. He is a member of the fraternity.

Mayor Strong and Mrs. Strong drove to the hotel shortly before 9 o'clock and were received by the President.

to restore confidence in those institutions. Numerous suggestions were made; but nothing tangible seems to have resulted from their deliberations. The Knoxville Tribune believes that the national associations are doomed. It says that public confidence in their soundness and stability has been destroyed, and that the final dissolution of them all appears to be inevitable.

It will not be questioned that the building association filled a long felt want, or something of the kind. But the national association was an entirely different thing from the local organization. It undertook to supplant the latter; but events demonstrate the fact that it could not fill the bill. It is now in order to return to first principles. The local association is safe and sound. It will do well to let the to.

"Salisbury, N. C., April 24, '97.

"Prof. H. C. Crosby:

"My Dear Sir: I see by to-day's Daily Tribune, of Raleigh, I am reported as writing a letter with reference to your school and severely criticizing both me and the Plymouth Normal school. I have just received the following communication from the Hon. J. C. Dancy, which I give verbatim:

"Salisbury, N. C., April 24, '97.

"Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has an

Anniversary Banquet—An Elegant Rec-

Special to The Tribune.

Plymouth, N. C., April 26.—In your

issue of the 24th, under "The Colored

Normals," Hon. J. C. Dancy is repre-

sented as severely criticizing both me

and the Plymouth Normal school. I

have just received the following com-

munication from the Hon. J. C. Dancy,

which I give verbatim:

"J. C. DANCY:

"In justice to myself, I wish to say

that in Plymouth I have lived a spotless,

Christian and moral life. Any declara-

tion to the contrary is an unmitigated falsehood. As to popularity,

there is not a colored man in Plymouth

more popular among all classes of

people than the writer, H. C. Crosby,

as to physical inability, I have this

to say, I overworked myself in the

winter last past, which caused me to

have a nervous attack in the early

spring. From this I seem to be recov-

ering quite rapidly. During the sessions

of the Plymouth Normal school, I, as

principal, have not been absent from

my post of duty, on account of sick-

ness, fifteen days in ten years. As

principal, I do my own work, and

have been doing it all the time.

It is alleged the management of Ply-

mouth Normal was deficient, and un-

less changed the people would with-

draw their support. This is an un-

truth. The people of Plymouth sup-

port Plymouth Normal to the full ex-

tent of their power. Not a dozen

girls and boys together, of suitable

qualification, can be found in this

town and vicinity who have not mar-

ticipated in Plymouth Normal school.

There is absolutely no friction

of any kind in Plymouth Normal, and

this is our most prosperous session.

There is no sign of dissatisfaction

among the masses of people in regard

to the management of Plymouth Nor-

mal.

There seems to be somewhere a set

of sharks who are putting forth their

best efforts to capture the principal-

ship of the Plymouth State Normal

school, and the State Board of Educa-

tion has most assuredly been misled in

regard to the condition of Plymouth

State Normal school.

Very respectfully yours,

H. C. CROSBY.

MAY BE SOME OTHER DANCY

PROFESSOR CROSBY CORRECTS A STATE-
MENT ABOUT HIS SCHOOL.It Is Now in a Flourishing Condition, and
DULIPS and Public Reported as Satisfied.

Special to The Tribune.

Plymouth, N. C., April 26.—In your

issue of the 24th, under "The Colored

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"Salisbury, N. C., April 24, '97.

"Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has an

Anniversary Banquet—An Elegant Rec-

Special to The Tribune.

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 26.—The

week past, which followed the Easter

holiday, has been one of gaiety and

life to the young and old of

the Twin City, numerous receptions

given complimentary to visitors

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THE MOTION IS DENIED

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL

NO MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE A. & N. C. R. R. TODAY.

A Motion Made to Amend the Restraining order Granted by Judge Adams but It is denied.

Yesterday a motion was made before Judge Adams to amend the injunction restraining the private stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina rail road from meeting at Goldsboro today, read from meeting at Goldsboro today.

It will be remembered that last Friday Judge Adams signed an order, upon application of Mr. C. B. Aycock, attorney for President Hancock, and the new directors restraining W. R. Tucker and the other stockholders from holding a meeting at Goldsboro today, or meeting at any time without the court's permission before May 7, 1897, when the defendants are to appear before Judge Timberlake and show cause why the order shall not be continued until June 8, when the injunction is issued by Judge Simonton, upon application of W. R. Tucker on behalf of the private stockholders, restraining Governor Russell from appointing a State proxy for the road and enjoining the new directors from transacting any business which they might do under the amendments which the recent assembly enacted to the charter.

After arguments were made by counsel, C. B. Aycock for the directors and Jones & Boykin for the privates stockholders, Judge Adams refused to grant the motion and allow the stockholders to meet today. If this motion had been granted the order would have been destroyed, and nothing would remain of this injunction which Judge Timberlake will hear May 7, 1897. Of course the motion was made to defeat the purpose of the injunction.

The reason the directors do not want the private stockholders to meet before the Tucker injunction is heard by Judge Simonton June 8 is because the Governor is prevented by this injunction from appointing a State proxy before that time, and therefore the State, although it owns two-thirds of the stock, could not be represented in the meeting.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Members Appointed Yesterday by the Board of Education.

The State Board of Examiners has been elected by the Board of Education and is as follows: Prof. W. L. Pease, of Wake Forest College; President L. L. Hobbs, of Guilford College, and Prof. M. C. S. Noble, Superintendent of the Wilmington graded schools.

The election occurred at a meeting of the Board of Education in the government office building. The new local board of trustees for the colored Normal school at Goldsboro was also to have been selected at the same meeting, but was deferred until today.

The Board of Examiners will hold office for two years, and Supt. C. H. McElroy will be their chairman ex officio.

This board will prepare and recommend the public school teachers of the State through the county supervisors, a course of reading and professional study for teachers and such outlines of methods of teaching and school government as may in its judgment be helpful in school room work.

They are to have power to grant use of life certificates which may be used in any county in the State, and shall furnish to the public through the several county supervisors at least one month before the regular annual county examination of teachers, full information as to the nature and character of the requirements for such first grade certificates. They will annually prepare and furnish to the several county supervisors a set of examination questions, covering subjects required by law to be taught in the public schools of the State, which shall be submitted at the regular annual county examination of teachers in July to all applicants for first grade life certificates under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe, and shall examine and grade the papers of all applicants for a first grade life certificate, and shall issue said certificate to such applicants as are properly qualified and justly entitled thereto, and all examination papers of applicants to whom first grade life certificates shall be granted shall be kept on file in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; provided, that each applicant for a first grade life certificate shall pay in advance to the county supervisor the sum of \$5, which shall be reported to the County Board of Education and paid to the general school fund of the county.

Art, science and industry are to be the three principal classifications of exhibits. It is said that the fine arts department will excel an exhibition before made in either State, and will be the best of the finest exhibits ever made in the South. Special attention is to be devoted to the display of painting and water colors.

In the field of science there will be quite an extensive and varied display. There will be war, colonial and historic relics. There will be many of a national reputation. There are to be geological and ornithological specimens and intricate scientific apparatus.

The success of this commendable movement on the part of the ladies of Charlotte means much for the Carolinas, and crowds of people will flock there from all sections of the two States. Of course Raleigh's delegation will be in no way inferior to those of other cities.

SUNDAY WAS A GLORIOUS SEASON FOR THE TABERNACLE CONGREGATION.

Dr. Barron Is Preaching With Power—The Significance of a Name Was His Theme Sunday.

The services at the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday and last night were among the most enjoyable and effective yet held since the series of revival services have been in progress.

The sunrise services Sunday morning were attended by quite company of people, and much interest was manifest. In fact, during all the services of the day, Sunday school, 11 o'clock sermon, Sunday afternoon young people's meeting and the evening exercises there was a deep current of prayerful interest on the part of Christian workers, and evident conviction on the part of the unconverted.

There were a number of professions during each service, and large numbers stood up or otherwise asked an interest in the prayers of the church.

Last night there was a large congregation, necessitating the use of chairs in the aisles, and Dr. Barron delivered a forcible sermon, having for his subject "The Significance of a Name." The text was Matthew 1:21: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus."

In introducing his discourse, Dr. Barron gave an interesting word picture of the appearance of the angels to Joseph when they foretold to him the birth of a son when they used the words of the text.

Novelty Collars and Cuffs, Ruffle Edges, assorted colors, per set, 75c. Ruching, all colors, for Neck and Sleeves, New Shades, 50c to \$1.75 Fans, New Shapes in Silk and Gauze, 25c to 1.25

Japanese Fans, all qualities, 15c to \$1.50

Vantine Sample Fans, about 1,000, retailed at wholesale prices; all kinds, all sizes, all styles, It pays to buy at Vantine's.

New Swiss Embroideries to Arrive.

Cut prices on all stock on hand; about one third less than the regular price.

Biggest Bargain Yet.

2 Cases Gents' Neglige Shirts, manufactured to sell at \$4.50 a dozen; to close them out quick we make the price 29c

This is the best shirt offering we have ever made, and we have made some good ones.

Another Shipment of Polar Corsets, 39c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, 50c

R. & G. Summer Corsets, No. 410, \$1.00

Closing time at the New Store is 7 o'clock p. m. sharp, except on Saturday, when doors will be open until 10:30 p. m.

NOTHING IS TOO GOOD FOR YOU.

Every day this week, new arrivals in the Millinery Department. Everything new, endorsed by our New York correspondent, Madame Reynolds, is expressed to us at once. We keep right up to the minute.

SAILOR HATS.

New things in Split Braids, Manilla, Senette and Panama Sailors. If there is anything new and worth having, we have it. Nothing is too good for you.

This week we will show the latest in Sailors in the correct styles for this season.

Knox and Dunlap styles shown only in Raleigh at the New Store—Millinery Department.

SPECIALS—To go Immediately Upon Arrival.

New Belts, New Hosiery, New Laces, New Silk Gloves, New Collars and Cuffs.

Latest Novelty in Chiffons, all Colors, Satin Edges, per piece, 45c

Baby Caps, close fitting, 25c

15c to \$1.35

Tam O'Shanters and Liberty Silk and Dotted Nets, very stylish for children.

Novelty Collars and Cuffs, Ruffle Edges, assorted colors, per set, 75c

Ruching, all colors, for Neck and Sleeves, New Shades, 50c to \$1.75 Fans, New Shapes in Silk and Gauze, 25c to 1.25

Japanese Fans, all qualities, 15c to \$1.50

Vantine Sample Fans, about 1,000, retailed at wholesale prices; all kinds, all sizes, all styles, It pays to buy at Vantine's.

Linen Goods of Extra Value.

Damask and Towel Department, largest and best 25c Towels in town.

Cotton Crashes for Kitchen Towels, 3c

GOMEZ FLAYS WEYLER

Expose His Falsehoods
as to Cuban Cow-
ardice.

SPAIN'S WARFARE AN UTTER FAILURE

HER COLUMNS LEAVING TRAILS
OF DEAD IN CUBA.

Cubans Ever Eager to Fight, But
Refuse to Stake All on a Battle
Against Great Odds—Weyler Un-
able to Operate Successfully.

A special dispatch to the New York Sun from the headquarters of General Gomez, in Santa Clara, says:

Gen. Gomez is encamped here with 2,500 men, 1,800 of whom are cavalry. For nearly a month he has been moving around these hills and the estates La Reforma and Juan Criollo, in an area of some twenty square miles. One Spanish column after another has been outwitted by him, but all the efforts of Weyler to make him retire to the trocha, with a view to catching him between two fires, have failed.

Several times when the Spaniards thought that they were following Gen. Gomez and pressing him to the trocha, Gomez has fired on their rear guard. Yet all the time the Spanish regulars in the small areas described have numbered fully 40,000.

The last excuse of the Spaniards that Gomez could escape them only because his whole force was cavalry and theirs infantry cannot be used now, as the Spanish columns operating against Gomez have more than 15,000 cavalry at this time. The fact is that in twelve years of war against Spain and during his life with the Spaniards, until he reached the rank of Major in the Spanish army in San Domingo, Gomez acquired such a knowledge of his foes that he can foresee their plans.

"They have no originality," he said to The Sun correspondent yesterday. "Gasco and Luque and all other Spanish Generals now operate in exactly the same ways. A Spanish General, with the exception, perhaps, of Martinez Campos, never has an idea of his own. He always follows the old routine, and gives the same orders, avoiding a fight when he believes the enemy strong, and attacking when he believes them weak, relying ever on numerical superiority."

In speaking of the general character of the Cuban war Gen. Gomez made the following statements, which, after being written out, were carefully revised and corrected by him:

"I deem it necessary to explain the nature of the war in Cuba, in order to answer some mendacious statements by the Spaniards, which may influence public opinion abroad against us."

The Spaniards accuse us of cowardice, when there is not a single day on which important fights do not occur in all the six provinces into which they divide the island. Their columns are constantly harassed, checked, and obliged to abandon marches. It is enough to take, any day, copies of their newspapers published in Havana. At least twelve engagements a day are reported by them, with artillery fire in many cases, desperate hand-to-hand fighting, in others, and an average of 100 men killed.

"In two years of war 36,500 men have been killed on both sides, according to the Spanish reports, and as we have not submitted and will not submit, how can it be honestly believed that the Cuban army does not like fighting?

"We have routed the Spaniards in several pitched battles, in the majority of them under the command of that gallant hero, Antonio Baezo. The Cubans have proved many times that they can repulse the best Spanish General, Martinez Campos, with the greatest ease."

"Spain, after such disastrous defeats, sent 170,000 more men against us. She could do it, because she has a population of 150,000,000, and all the facilities of a nation which does not fear any attack on her steamers, as a Cuban warship would be regarded as a pirate and its crew would be hanged, if caught, by the naval officers of any of those powerful nations which claim to give guarantees of justice and liberty on earth.

"On seeing how things stood I changed my plans. Without a constant and plentiful supply of arms and ammunition, from abroad the Cuban army could not be inferior. What is to have men without arms?" I was compelled to dismiss more than 10,000 Cubans willing to fight for their country, but without arms. The heroic spectacle shown in Pinar del Rio, of a band of Cubans fighting to the death with only sticks and knives in their hands against a Spanish column armed with modern rifles and 300 cartridges to the man, is calculated to arouse admiration and sympathy, but is not of use in reaching the end we long for, that of driving the Spaniards from Cuba.

I kept, therefore, only the best armored men in our army, and began that terrible warfare which is exhausting the resources of Spain and annihilating her soldiers. Whenever a Spanish column passes it is fired on and harassed without cessation by the Cubans. The Spanish soldier is hunted as a wild beast. Each shot of the Cubans is aimed at a particular man in the Spanish lines. Their big masses of men are useless against this mode of warfare. The more there are the more we chastise them. Fifty Cubans can in this way make havoc among 5,000 Spaniards. The Spanish forces are infinitesimal compared with those of any other great European power.

and I with 10,000 or 12,000; he with the best munitions of war of modern times, I with scarcely ten shots for each man. No courage, no science would be needed to defeat me under such circumstances. The cause of Cuba would be ruined on the day I risked such a conflict, and Spanish tyranny would continue in this land.

"The sympathy of the American people would not be enough to recover for us our liberty. We are fighting against superior odds. Desereted by all the world, we are standing alone against a European power. As we are resolved to die or live free, we must be as cool as we are brave, because our salvation rests on our own resources only.

"The time was past long ago in which a Lafayette drew his sword to help the American colonies in the struggle for freedom. The Spanish army in Cuba is the most powerful European army which ever fought on American soil, but even if we cannot destroy it in one day, we will destroy it eventually.

"That end is near. Spain, bleeding and penniless, cannot keep up the war a year more. She has no resources, and we are finally reduced to stand the field to the bitter end. Spain is living on lies. She lies to the foreign bankers from whom she asks money. She lies to the American government to prevent the recognition of the Cuban republic. We do not lie, and do not need to lie. Convinced that our fate depends on our own efforts, we let the facts speak for us, and the facts are that in two years Spain has had to arm 212,000 soldiers against us and spend more than \$200,000,000; and, though Gen. Weyler deserves me as defeated, I am still here, as hopeful as ever."

ALL ISLAM TO BE ROUSED.

"War Against the Infidels," the Cry of the Moslem World.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, April 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Speaker, who is a high authority on the subject and is cognizant of the inside workings at the embassies, writing under date of April 19, says:

"There is war to-day in Thessaly, it is simply because the concert of Europe has taken sides with the Turk and given the Sultan to understand that he can have as free a hand in Greece as in Armenia. The Sultan was not much inclined to take the chances of war, and it is believed here that Germany influenced him to take the final step. The other powers advised peace, but assured him that Europe would not intervene to aid the Greeks. Even now the war might be stopped, but no power honestly and heartily wished to stop this war."

Lord Salisbury, with the tragic idea that that war would be better than nothing and that something would come which would end the long and wearisome period of fruitless negotiations. He hoped possibly that the Turks might be beaten and the Sultan frightened into submission, and that even if he was victorious he would come out of the war in a condition of helpless bankruptcy and too weak to resist the powers."

The correspondent adds:

"The Turkish armies ought to be in Athens within a month. For the Turks this is still a night's march. They are full of fanaticism and drunk in the blood of the Armenians. The idea that the Sultan, even if he should be victorious, will come out of the war reader than now to abdicate his power comes from a mistaken view of his character and his policy. It does not follow, from his fear of assassination and his apparent vacillation in dealing with the Ambassadors, that he is a weak man without a fixed policy. On the contrary, he is a very strong man with the indomitable purpose to restore the power and glory of the Caliphate. Success in this war will make him stronger and more determined, even as it will arouse the courage and fanaticism of the Moslems throughout the world. Already the fellahs as well as the passos of Egypt are contributing money for the war against the infidel, and Mecca has appealed to India to come to the Sultan's aid."

The central European press differs widely from the English press in its interpretation of Emperor William's attitude to Turkey and Greece. Its views may be summarized thus:

It is taken for granted in Germany and Austria that the Emperor has had the sole purpose of placing the Czar and re-establishing the traditional friendship between St. Petersburg and Berlin. On his deathbed the old Emperor's parting injunction to his grandson was to be "considerate with the Czar." This injunction the young Emperor has striven to carry out in the present crisis, as he strove to carry it out in the concert with France and Russia at the close of the Chinese-Japanese war. In the present case the Emperor has been moved also by his highest diplomatic ambition—to drive a wedge into the dual alliance.

According to the anti-French utterances of the St. Petersburg press, it has been successful in this. In both Vienna and Berlin the dual alliance is regarded as split squarely in two, and the continued evidences of French sympathy with Greece go far to strengthen the Austro-German view of the situation.

Undoubtedly the German Emperor's views have been influential at the Yildiz Kiosk. As Sir Charles Dilke has said recently, Germany's influence at Constantinople is always second, no matter whose is first. At present, and for a year or more, Russia has been first, and hence the co-operation of the Emperor and the Czar in Constantinople has probably been decisive.

Russia has taken sides against the Greeks, so Germany has done the same.

The knowledge that he had both powers with him may have served the Sultan to action; if so, the primary influence was Russia's, and Germany's influence was merely contributory.

It would be hard to account for Germany's attitude in any other way, as her direct interests in the course of events in southwestern Europe are infinitesimal compared with those of any other great European power.

So Perished the Doubt.

Chicago Post.

"Do you think he's worthy of our daughter?" asked the old gentleman doubtfully.

"Worthy!" exclaimed Mrs. Bloomer, as if astonished at the question, "why, he has a record of twenty-six century runs."

Pottery's Mistake.

Tit-Bits.

"What became of that Samuels girl that Pottery was flirting with last summer?"

"You mean the girl that Pottery thought he was flirting with? She married him."

Evolution.

Buffalo Courier.

"It used to be, 'He has wheels in his head.' Now it is, 'He has seen an airship.'

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description.

Correspondence solicited.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY,
STRENGTH AND
FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES
ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE
TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

OSMAN'S STAND AT PLEVNA

CAREER OF THE NEW COMMANDER OF TURKEY'S FORCES.

A Leader of Remarkable Skill in Defensive Tactics—How He Held Plevna Against the Russians and Roumanians for 144 Days.

Osmann Pasha, who, the dispatches say, has been sent to the front to replace Edhem Pasha in the command of the Turkish forces in Macedonia, has been renowned rather as a defensive than as an offensive soldier. In defence he has been considered one of the greatest Generals of Europe since the siege of Plevna, in the Russo-Turkish war, when he held the town for more than four months against the Russian and Roumanian forces. He is noted for coolness in his military operations, but not less for bravery and the characteristic fanaticism of the Ottoman soldier.

He is, besides, frugal. He is 67 years of age, which is not old for a fighting man among the Turks when compared with Hanz Pasha, who was killed on Tuesday after being wounded three times, and who, although 83 years old, had refused to stay out of battle.

The long siege which Osmann Pasha sustained in the Bulgarian town, against enormous armies, while his own forces was not a very large one, led to remarkable stories about him which were diligently circulated, and which the Turkish Minister in this country had to deny officially. Mystery surrounded his identity. It was said that the commander of Plevna was Marshal Bazaine, who had defended Metz; that he was a renegade Prussian; that he was an American adventurer named Clay Crawford. The Turkish Minister to the United States proclaimed that he was a native Turk and made public some of the facts of his life. Although Plevna made him world famous, Osman was known as an able warrior at a much earlier date, having served in the Crimean war against the Cretan insurrectionists and in the Servian war. He was born in Tokat, Asia Minor, in 1832. His first education was received under the direction of his brother, Hussein Efendi, who was Professor of Arabic in the Preparatory School at Constantinople. He went later to the Military Academy at Constantinople, and finished his studies there just in time to go to the Crimean war in 1853, when he was sent to Shumla as a member of the staff. Little was heard of him until the Cretan outbreak, when he was promoted for bravery to the rank of Colonel. He went early into the Servian war as Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps, and captured Saitzev. When peace was concluded he was made Field Marshal (Mushir). It was said of him that where he was he won the esteem of his superiors, no matter in what circumstances he was placed.

In the sortie Osmann Pasha was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. He was treated with great consideration. His sortie was declared a brilliant one, but one without hope of success, and it was supposed that he made it to satisfy his idea of duty, and not in the belief that it could be successful. He has been several times since then Minister of War, and for the last few years Grand Marshal of the palace, where it is said that part of his duty was to aste the Sultan's food.

THREE CURIOUS PLANTS.

The Cannibal Tree, Grappling Plant and Vegetable Python.

Los Angeles Herald.

Three of the most dangerous vegeta-

tive plants in the world are the "cannibal tree" of Australia, the "death" or "grappling plant" of South Africa and the "vegetable python" of New Zealand.

The "cannibal tree" grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple, and attains a height of eleven feet.

It has a series of broad, board-like leaves, from ten to twelve feet in the smaller specimens, and often up to twenty feet in the larger, hang to the ground and are easily strong enough to bear the weight of a man of 140 pounds or more. In the ancient times this tree was worshipped by the native savages under the name of the "devil tree," a part of the interesting ceremony being the sacrifice of one of their number to its all too-ready embrace. The victim to be sacrificed was driven up the leaves of the tree to the apex, and the instant the so-called "pistols" of the monster were touched the leaves would fly together like a trap, crushing the life out of the intruder. In this way the tree would hold its victim, sapping its vitality and life, until every particle of flesh would disappear from the bones.

The "grappling plant" is a prostrate herb growing in South Africa. Its flowers are purple and shaped like the English fox-glove. Its fruit has formidable hooks, which, by clinging to any passer-by, is conveyed to situations where its seed may find suitable conditions for growth. Sir John Lubbock says it has been known to kill birds.

The "vegetable python" which is the official organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Faulty gaits remedied and foot disease treated, &c.

PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained

in a mortgage deed executed to us on

the 11th day of February, 1885, by

Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey his

wife, and duly registered in the Regis-

ter's office of Johnston county, in

book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we

shall sell at public auction, for us at

the courthouse door in the town of

Smithfield, on the 3d day of May,

1897, the following real property to wit:

That tract of land lying about four

miles West of the town of Smithfield

and in Smithfield Township, in the

county of Johnston, and occupied in

February, 1885, by Bryant Casey

and wife as a home and farm, bound-

ed by Burkett Jones and Marion

Johnson, East by land of L. L.

Johnson, South by land of W. L.

Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by

land of James Johnson and William

Williams, containing one hundred and

forty-three (143) acres, more or less;

so much thereof as may be necessary

to satisfy amount now due on the bond

secured by said mortgage deed, this

1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital,

Mortgagors and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

COTTON STILL RISING

Higher Prices Yet Predicted. When a Rapid Decline May Occur.

EXCHANGES NEW YORK CLOSED TODAY

WHEAT QUIET AND DEPENDENT ON RESULTS OF WAR.

Heavy Shipment of Gold to Austria—London Houses Buying Sparingly of American Railways—Death of the Sugar Trust Magnate.

New York, April 26.—Up she goes! Cotton has in some way become tanager with the now famous airship, and is climbing higher and higher each day, and she won't cut loose until 7:45 a.m., when the Tribune's commercial and financial correspondent made those great predictions in the markets. May cotton closed at 7:07. Today it closed at 7:25—just 18 points up. It, however, had shed 7:26 for May, but lost a point at the close. Higher prices may be expected for a few days, when cotton will decline as fast as it has gained.

The stock market was quiet and irregular and remained at times a holiday appearance. London houses did not buy much and commission business was so light that the trading was entirely professional. Mueller, Schott & Co. took their \$77,000 worth of gold out of the assay office for shipment. The depression in Western Union also had a adverse effect upon the marketings of the Missouri Pacific for the third week in April increased to 12,000. The South African position in 12,000. The market is considered critical. Kafir is again lower, with vigorous selling. Omaha earnings for the month of March show a decrease of \$28,142. The decrease in the earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio for the third week of April is 165.

A private telephone message announces the death this morning from typhoid fever of Mr. Theodore Havener, vice president of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The stock market was temporarily quiet today. As the war news this morning shows that the fears for the safety of Europe entertained here Saturday were groundless. The Turks have been victorious over the Greeks and now looks as though the war will end in the humiliation of Greece.

The steamship Trave, sailing tomorrow, will take out \$1,000,000 in gold destined for Vienna.

It was a waiting market Saturday, waiting, it was said, for the Turks to gain Christian. There was a feeling that important developments might occur yesterday and as the market is getting its impulses from abroad, it is well from the trading standpoint to stay on the safe side. The fall in tone Saturday attracted little attention. The better reports in regard to the progress of seeding helped the bangers, and it was thought would have established an advance in them, but for the war uncertainty. The price today were without confidence.

The March statement of Chicago,

Burlington and Quincy is expected this week, and it is known that it will be favorable. If this proves to be the case Burlington will have made up 1 per cent on its stock in three months.

Any day now may come of fresh complications in the Greco-Turkish war. The failure of the Turks to carry out the program of speedy annihilation of the Greeks. Such a condition would very likely be followed by uprisings in Christian provinces in Turkey, and it is in the fear of this and the picture that would be presented of all the Christian powers joining with the Turks in suppressing their Christian brethren that would make the situation incongruous. In fact, it would bring a strain in itself which would force a dissolution of the European concert. Such a thing is not improbable because of the fact that the great powers as they stand now are bound together only by a slender thread, if they are bound at all.

On Monday last, Sterling exchange was \$33.40, and although efforts have been made to depress the rate since then, the last sales have not been more than 5¢ decline from that price. This rate is close to the gold shipping point.

There is also constant alarm in the \$300,000,000 balance in trade last year in favor.

What the wheat market will do during the next fortnight will depend to a great extent upon whether the war between Greece and Turkey will spread.

With the conflict confined to them and the peace of Europe assured, 80 cents for wheat in Chicago is high enough under the present crop outlook and the conditions of supply and demand.

But the foreign situation becomes more settled the chances are that the market will continue irregular and动荡, and that the trading will be mixed and prices will fluctuate sharply. Hence it will be necessary to study the foreign news very carefully and watch the fluctuations closely in order to get the range of the market.

For gotten the weather conditions are more favorable throughout the cotton belt and farmers are catching up with their work and planting rapidly in all sections. The worst of the Mississippi River situation has come and gone, receding, and the waters at all points are now falling at the rapid rate with which those lands will be in shape to permit plowing and planting prior to those weeks, so that at the worst, it is doubtful whether the floods will curtail this year's crop in the Mississippi valley more than 200,000 bales. Farmers in other sections of the cotton belt have been stimulated by the Mississippi River flood to plant more cotton than they otherwise would have, and their increase in acreage may offset whatever reduction there may be in the area in the Mississippi valley. The statistical situation of the staple has been strong on paper, and the demand for spot cotton remains fair at Liverpool and the South. But the trade conditions at Fall River and other leading points are not as good as had been expected, and notwithstanding all the bull talk and sensational re-

ports from the Mississippi valley, outside business still continues conspicuously by its absence. Next Wednesday, the 28th inst., will be the first notice day for the delivery of cotton on May contracts.

Wheat was quiet and irregular. The interest in the market was narrowing and an easier undertone from the start in consequence of the weak foreign market and improved Eastern situation, and the visible supply decrease. Foreigners were heavy sellers.

Stocks—The improvement in the stock market today was due to general covering of shorts and rebuying by the buying movement had its basis on the defeat of the Greek army and its forced retreat from Larissa, which was regarded as showing weakness on their part. Although the sympathy is all along been regarded as a bear factor, the improvement in the market was uniform and generally in the railroad list, with the Grangers, Vanderbilts and International shares the strongest feature. As Exchange weakened in the late trading, Kidder, Peabody & Co. announced their engagement of \$500,000 gold for shipment to Europe by Thursday's steamer; this announcement, however, did not alter the firm closing tone of the market. We understand that fully \$3,000,000 gold will be shipped to Austria before these special orders are completed, but as we have plenty gold here and a very large surplus reserved in the National Treasury, there need be no apprehension felt in regard to the shipments. The tone at the close was firm with the sentiment generally bullish and indications point to a better market. All the exchanges in this city will be closed tomorrow. Consequently, there will be no business transacted here until Wednesday.

LONDON MONEY.

London, April 26.—Consols for both money and the account 112. Bar silver 28½d.

STOCKS.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co. pref'd. 10g

I. Central pref'd. 8½

Missouri Pacific pref'd. 5½

Omaha pref'd. 139

N. & L. E. pref'd. 2½

Union Pacific C. C. & St Louis pref'd. 28½

N. Y. Central pref'd. 99½

Canada Southern pref'd. 46

Del. Lack. & W. pref'd. 149½

Lake Shore pref'd. 163

N. W. pref'd. 104½

Pacific Mail pref'd. 26

Rock Island pref'd. 5½

Wabash pref'd. 1 ½

Sus. & Western pref'd. 21½

General Electric pref'd. 31½

Delaware & Hudson pref'd. 162

C. & O. pref'd. 17

Mobile & Ohio pref'd. 33

North American pref'd. 159

Pullman Palace Car Co. pref'd. 144

U. S. Rubber pref'd. 63½

Silver Certificates pref'd. 6½

Southern Railway pref'd. 25½

Standard Rope & Twine pref'd. 6½

Fenn. Coal & Iron pref'd. 22½

Atchison pref'd. 104½

American Cotton Oil pref'd. 55½

Erie pref'd. 124

Laclede Gas pref'd. 234

Manhattan pref'd. 84½

Western Union pref'd. 79

American Tobacco pref'd. 70½

B. & Q. pref'd. 102

Ontario & Western pref'd. 154

Illinois Central pref'd. 63½

Chicago Gas pref'd. 94½

Colorado Fuel and Iron pref'd. 37½

Hocking Valley pref'd. 12½

Mo. Kan. & Tex. pref'd. 35

B. & N. pref'd. 44

B. & O. pref'd. 12½

St. Paul pref'd. 73½

St. L. & So. Western pref'd. 131½

Texas Pacific pref'd. 112½

Sugar pref'd. 104½

Bay State Gas pref'd. 8½

Lead pref'd. 22½

U. S. Leather pref'd. 6½

Reading 1st pref'd. 53½

2d pref'd. 19

Consolidated Gas pref'd. 94

Michigan Central pref'd. 112½

National Linseed Oil pref'd. 49½

N. & W. pref'd. 49½

Canadian Pacific pref'd. 49½

Local Stock Market. Bid Asked.

Citizens' National Bank...123 125

National Bank of Raleigh...116 117

Raleigh Savings Bank...139 135

Commercial & F'rs' B'k...122 123

Raleigh & Gaston S's...104½ 105

N. C. Ag Society 6's...104½ 105

North Carolina 4's...105 106

North Carolina 6's...127½ 106

Caraldehyde Phosphate W'ks...106 117

W. N. C. R. 6's...113 111

Raleigh Cotton Mills...90 93

N. C. R. R. stock...121 122

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. 107½ 106

Seagard Air Line R. R. 107½ 106

City of Raleigh 6's 1897...106½ 107

The Mills Mfg Co pf'd. 70 73

Caraldehyde Cotton Mills...70 95

N. C. Car Co...90 95

The Mills Mfg Co...90 95

Raleigh Cotton Market. Middling..... 7½

Strict middling..... 7½

Good middling..... 7½

Strict good middling..... 7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 32 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, April 26.—Cotton futures closed steady and strong. Total sales 206,000 bales.

January 6.98; February 7.01; April 7.23; May 7.25; June 7.30; July 7.35; August 7.36; September 7.12; October 6.92; November 6.92; December 6.95.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON FUTURES.

New Orleans, April 26.—Futures closed steady and quiet. Total sales 70,900 bales.

January 6.75; April 7.30; May 7.34; June 7.38; July 7.39; August 7.24; September 6.87; October 6.67; November 6.69; December 6.72.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, 12:30 P. M.—April 26.—Good business done, prices higher. American middling, 43-16; sales estimated 10,000; export and export, 500; receipts, 4,000; American, 1,400.

Futures opened steady, demand fair.

April, 4.07@4.08; April and May, 4.08;

May and June, 4.08@4.07; June and July, 4.07@4.06;

July, 4.06@4.05; August, 4.05@4.04;

September and October, 4.04@4.03;

October and November, 4.03@4.02;

December and January, 4.02@4.01;

January and February, 4.01@4.00.

February and March, 4.00@4.00.

March and April, 4.00@4.00.

April and May, 4.00@4.00.

May and June, 4.00@4.00.

June and July, 4.00@4.00.

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December and January, 4.00@4.00.

January and February, 4.00@4.00.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1897.

Weather Report.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Forecast for Tuesday: North and South Carolina—Fair, slightly warmer; northerly winds.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Light showers, perhaps early Tuesday morning, followed by clearing.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p.m., Yesterday.

	Tem	Rain	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	62	.06	S. W.	Clear.
Charlotte	68	.20	S.	Clear.
Wilmington	62	.12	N.	Ptly Cl'dy.
Hatteras	54	.10	N. E.	Cloudy.
Washington	58	.00	N.	Cloudy.
New York	48	.01	S. W.	Rain.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 63°; normal, 61°; departure, 5°.

Total rainfall for the day, .06"; normal 10"; departure, 4".

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 53° degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 122° degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.27 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.21 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The pressure is low over the lake region and North Atlantic coast, with a slight secondary over North Carolina. Some rain has occurred during the past twenty-four hours in the East and South, but only very small amounts. The weather is cloudy along the Gulf coast and over the Middle Atlantic States, but is generally clear in the Central valley and West. It is considerably cooler everywhere.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Miss Hannah Scott is visiting in the city.

Mr. J. W. Thackston left yesterday for Asheville.

Mr. R. C. Rivers has gone to Goldsboro on business.

Miss Florence Boylan has returned from a visit to Wilson.

Miss Cora Holt, who has been visiting Miss Ethel Norris, returned to Graham yesterday.

Mrs. Mary E. Cartland, president of the State W. C. T. U., is in the city, visiting Mrs. H. H. Worth.

Miss Mary White, who has been visiting her friend, Miss Mary Carter, left yesterday for her home in Mebane.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Myers have stopped over in the city on their way to Columbia, after a brief tour North.

Miss Mary Adney, who has been visiting Misses Catherine and Mary Denison, returned to her home in Pittsburgh yesterday.

Mr. W. C. Langan, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. H. S. Fleming, of Middleburg, N. C., were among the visitors at the State Museum.

Mr. Clifford Carroll went to New Bern yesterday. The Federal Court should have convened there today, but there is no Judge to preside.

Messrs. George Allen, J. C. Drewry, N. W. West and B. F. Arendale went to Southern Pines yesterday afternoon to attend the insurance convention.

Hon. C. C. Fagan, the new clerk for the equalization department of the railroad commission, arrived here yesterday, and will enter upon his duties May 1st. He is staying at the Branson House.

Miss Mamie Birdsong has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. B. Hubbard, in Baltimore, Md. She has been absent from the city about two weeks, and speaks most pleasantly of her visit.

Mr. Hugh Greer, one of the best known traveling men in North Carolina, is in Raleigh today. He represents the Price Manufacturing company, makers of horse collars, etc. Mr. Greer travels all of the States along the Atlantic coast, and is considered one of the best salesmen in the country. His home is in Knoxville, Tenn., and was there since the big fire. It is a waste of desolation, he says, where once stood imposing buildings, occupied by thriving and enterprising merchants. The burned territory, however, will soon be rebuilt.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Mr. Pleasants Demands \$1,500 Damages for Injuries.

The second week of the civil court began yesterday. The case of C. O. Ball vs. G. H. Cox, T. S. Ralston et al. was continued. The hearing of the case of Thad. H. Pleasants vs. the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad company consumed the greater part of the day. The argument will be concluded this morning. Mr. Pleasants was injured in the railroad accident at Manly, N. C., Jan. 20, 1896. This is the first case under the fellow servants' act of the recent assembly since this act was passed. Engineer Pleasants was injured, while carrying the carelessness or rather excitement of a conductor named Dunn. The freight train over which Dunn had charge was too long to go on one sidetrack at Manly so part of it was run on the west siding and part on the east. The conductor then ordered the flagman to signal the coming train that the way was clear, but the switch on the west side was left open and a collision ensued in which the colored fireman was killed and Engineer Pleasants lost his arm and was badly scalped. Twenty-one miles were also killed. Mr. Pleasants has not been able to do any work since. He is now on the road for \$1,500 damages. The fellow servant, who seems to hold that when one employee is injured through the fault of an incompetent employee of the same company the company is liable for damages. Mr. Burton appears for the plaintiff, while the defendant is represented by Messrs. MacRae, Day and Batchelor.

A Bicycle Event.

Society Girl to Chum—O, what do you think I saw yesterday afternoon? Her Chum—Why, I do not know. Was it anything funny?

Society Girl—Yes, indeed, it was. I saw Tommy Heartt on Fayetteville street wearing a new bicycle suit, and he looked so cute and sweet.

Her Chum—Now, you quit. I'm jealous of his new girl.

James Pittman and John Birdsong, two colored boys, were fined \$3.25 for a little Saturday night skirmish by Mayor Russ yesterday morning.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

Local News.

Two insane women were placed in the asylum here yesterday.

The opinion in the asylum cases will probably be handed down by the court today.

Mr. Richard Battle has removed the fence from his lawn and added much to the beauty of his lot.

A vacant lot in Oberlin, near the Mount Moriah church, was sold under mortgage yesterday for \$50.

Deputy Sheriff John carried John Sims, colored, of this county, to the Goldsboro asylum yesterday.

The Governor's reception to the members of the Capital club will be given this evening in the mansion.

It is reported that there are already five avowed Democratic candidates for Mr. J. N. Holding's position of city attorney.

Auditor Ayer is hard at work making out his tax lists, which he hopes to place in the hands of the Sheriffs at an early date.

Messrs. Edwin Nichols and Jacob Alien, Jr., are preparing to open a hardware store in the Rogers building, soon of the Market house.

The distance from Norfolk to Nashville by the Southern Railway has been computed. The ticket agents have been notified that it is \$50 miles.

Miss Nannie Branch Jones will enter the Euchre club at her home on Hillsboro street tomorrow evening, complimentary to Miss Broadfoot, of Fayetteville.

Mr. William T. Sorrell and Miss Ella Wicker were married by Justice of the Peace Roberts Sunday afternoon on East Lane street. Mr. Sorrell is employed at the Caraleigh mills.

Mr. James N. Anderson, who is well known to Raleigh people, plays the comedy part in "Princess Bonnie" Thursday night. He is said to appear at his best in his new role of "Shrimps."

Miss Mattie Reid, the new lady minister for Tabernacle Baptist church, left the Moody Training school on Chicago yesterday, and is expected to arrive here today, and will enter at once upon the duties of her new charge.

The motion docket of the April term of 1897, Wake Superior Court, will be called today at 10 o'clock and the summer docket at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The members of the bar interested will please take notice thereof.

Governor Russell has authorized Judge Spencer Adams to hold the Mitchell and Yancey courts, beginning May 3rd and May 17th, respectively, since Judge W. A. Hoke has not sufficiently recovered to resume his duties on the bench.

Rev. J. L. Burns returned yesterday from Cary, where he went to deliver the annual address in celebration of Odd Fellows anniversary Sunday at 11 o'clock. He reports quite an enjoyable day. Odd Fellowship is quite flourishing, and Sunday proved day long to be remembered.

The Monday Evening club met last night at the residence of Mr. T. H. Briggs on Edenton street. The subject was "The American Nonlist." Mr. Walter Watson read an interesting paper. Miss Pool read. Miss Ward recited and Misses MacRae, Bettie Dindridge and Battle sang. Mr. Hal Aver also made a short impromptu speech.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock the Wake Forest and Trinity base ball nine will play in the Athletic Park. This promises to be the best game of baseball Raleigh has had this season.

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The object of this work is especially to reach that class of people who cannot attend the Sunday morning school. All we ask is that you promise to devote not less than a half hour each week to the study of the international lessons; but it is not necessary for them to attend the school. Invalids and others who are hindered from attendance upon the school are especially favored by the establishment of this phase of work.

On May 9th it is the purpose of Rev. Mr. Glenn, the popular pastor, in conjunction with Dr. Thompson, organizing a "Home Class Department," which promises to be quite a success. They have already about 50 members and there is strong indication that this department will have a membership of 150 within the next few weeks.

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The attendence was larger than ever before in the history of the school. In fact, during the past six weeks the attendance has more than doubled.

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